

A Text-book Upon the Pathogenic Bacteria and Protozoa for Students of Medicine and Physicians. By Joseph McFarland, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. Eighth edition, thoroughly revised. Octavo of 807 pages with 323 illustrations, a number of them in colors. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1915. Cloth \$4.00 net.

In the eighth edition the author has improved his book considerably, having made many additions, and the necessary alterations.

Doctor McFarland has developed a book that is a necessity for the library of every practitioner. S. R. D.

National Formulary, 4th Edition. By authority American Pharmaceutical Association. Prepared by Committee on National Formulary of American Pharmaceutical Association. Official from Sept. 1, 1916. Published American Pharmaceutical Association, 1916.

This is the first edition of the National Formulary since that work became a legal standard under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. It was originally intended as a compilation of formulae not sufficiently important or well established to be included in the Pharmacopoeia. Its main advantage was elasticity. Being entirely unofficial no responsibility was assumed and therefore formulae could be adopted without any rigid rules as to therapeutic value. If found wanting they could be easily dropped.

In addition, the druggist could modify the menstrum or flavor or method of preparation and in this way many formulae were greatly improved.

Being made official the National Formulary becomes coordinate with pharmacopoeia and therefore ceases to have any reason for existing.

Under the old regime it could be made the stepping stone to and from the pharmacopoeia, but a legal standard should include only thoroughly well established formulae and these should be in the pharmacopoeia.

In accordance with its new dignity the National Formulary has adopted names which are more nearly correct than some of the old names, but it is to be feared that these will not come into general use. What physician for instance, will cease writing Essence of Pepsin and prescribe it under the new name as Elix Pepsinet Rennine Composite.

It is interesting to note that the new edition contains about the same number of formulae as the 3rd edition, 201 having been added and 183 dropped. A large number of those added are preparations dropped from the U. S. P. of 1910 and many of those dropped are preparations which were dropped from the U. S. P. of 1900, and temporarily adopted in the National Formulary.

The National Formulary is indispensable to the pharmacists and should be in libraries of every physician and carefully studied by him, for it certainly contains many good and useful formulae, many which have all the advantages without the disadvantages of some similar proprietaries. F. L.

Colon Hygiene. By J. H. Kellogg, M. D., LL. D., Battle Creek, Michigan. Good Health Publishing Company, 1915.

The author has undertaken with a reasonable degree of success to expound in untechnical language the physiology, pathology and therapeutics of the human colon. He has braved the danger, not with complete success, of making his presentation one-sided, of making the structure under consideration, the fons et origo of all human ills and of estimating the colon as an organ separate

and apart in its structure and function from other parts of the body. The book is based on a long experience combined with much first-hand observation, and to that extent is valuable. A perhaps gloomy picture, however, is given of what might be termed the colonic outlook. "In the treatment of every chronic disease and most acute maladies, the colon must be reckoned with. That the average colon, in civilized communities, is in a desperately depraved and dangerous condition, can no longer be doubted. The colon must either be removed or reformed." The reviewer is moved to quote a favorite dictum from Professor Lusk in regard to Fletcherization. Said he, "If the Lord had intended man to chew his food so thoroughly, He would have given him thirty-three feet of mouth and six inches of intestine." Given the colon, "in civilized communities," we do not agree that its activity is wholly perverted and its presence wholly evil.

Kellogg does indeed base his thesis on sound argument and this is best expressed in his own words. (1) That constipation with its consequences is the result of unnatural habits in regard to diet and colon hygiene. (2) That patients are not constipated on general principles but that there exists in every case some particular condition which is the immediate cause. (3) That practically every case of constipation is curable, and in all but exceptional cases without the aid of surgery.

The book will repay reading, particularly if the reader, especially if he be a physician, keep his mental poise as to things physiological and reads with discrimination. It is full of interesting suggestion and practical points. It may be commended to the practitioner, with the grain of salt merely, that its perusal be accomplished in a critical and estimating spirit. A. C. R.

The Medical Clinics of Chicago. Volume II, No. III (November, 1916). Octavo of 211 pages, 44 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1916. Published bi-monthly. Price per year: Paper, \$8.00; cloth, \$12.00.

Contents.

Clinic of Dr. Walter W. Hamberger: Modern medical treatment of chronic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.

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Clinic of Dr. Ralph C. Hamill: Acute anterior poliomyelitis.

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Clinic of Dr. Frederick Tice: A case presenting Addison's syndrome. Gangrene of the lung: with special reference to treatment.

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Clinic of Dr. Chas. Spencer Williamson: Polycystic kidneys. Case of recurrent endocarditis with cerebral embolism. A typical case of gout.

Clinic of Dr. Frank Smithies: Cases illustrating spasm at the cardia and cardiospasm associated with diffuse dilatation of the esophagus.

Care and Feeding of Infants and Children. By Walter Reeve Ramsey, M. D. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1916. Price, \$2.00 net.

This book forms part of the Lippincott series of Nursing Manuals. Its purpose of providing a summary of pediatrics with special emphasis upon